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For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS ON THE

STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 107, of this Gazette.)

No. IX.

IN the progress of society, the arts naturally follow agriculture. The cultivation of arts and manufactures requires the joint labor and skill of many individuals. As they add nothing to the productive power of the society, they depend upon the surplus produce of the cultivators of the soil for their support. The number of husbandmen must become considerable before distinct professions and a division of labor are necessary. In the early stages of society, every family manufactures its own necessaries. As society improves and numbers increase, a division of employment takes place—one who is expert in erecting huts, exchanges labor with the farmer, and erects him an habitation while the farmer supplies him with food—another excels in making cloathes; he of course becomes the general workman for the society. Such we may imagine to have been the origin of every profession—the habit of attention acquired by constant exercise in their respective employments, give them a dexterity and acuteness which kept pace with the improvement of the society. The arts most necessary to society, and which are first cultivated, are such as relate to the preparation and use of food—the materials of cloathing—the production and use of metals, and the construction of proper habitations. A brief detail of these is necessary for the illustration of the subject. The instruments necessary to facilitate labor and render the earth proper for tillage, are numerous and ingenious, and beyond the attainment of savages. The cultivation of grain also requires long experience and much observation to bring it to perfection—the art of reducing grain to flour, and this again to bread, is slowly acquired; and the latter must have cost the experience of ages. Some nations at present are not acquainted with the art of fermenting their paste. Fermentaceous liquors also require much experience, and many rude essays must have been made to render them in any degree palatable. Gardening, and the cultivation and improvement of plants and trees, are in like manner of difficult discovery, and remote from the observation of savages.

These arts arise immediately from the cultivation of the soil, and are necessary in a greater or less degree to the infancy of civil society.

As soon as men proceed beyond the savage state, they seek for something different from the skins of beasts for defence or ornament. Every step in the art of cloathing is difficult to a savage—the raising of the flax and wool—the means of converting these into thread and yarn, and the innumerable gradations in the process of manufacturing these into cloth, require long attention and much ingenuity.

The use of metals also is of great service in the early stages of society, and greatly accelerates the progress of refinement; the methods of procuring them are however difficult, and in a measure unknown to men in the first period of society. The discovery of the ore—the means of extracting, refining and forging it—the art of erecting furnaces—of procuring fuel, and of contriving machinery for the abridgement of labor—the art of tempering the metal—the fabrication of instruments, and indeed the whole process of the work, requires much time, much reflection, and much experience, to bring them to any degree of perfection.

The art of constructing habitations for use or elegance, is a primary object of attention in the earliest period of society. At first, like all other arts, it must have been extremely rude. The felling of the timber, the contriving and adjusting the proportions, the tools proper for these purposes, and the whole that relates to masonry, to painting and ornament, are difficult and imperfect, while the arts of civilized life are unknown.

All these arts are necessary to the full establishment of civil society—they are however of difficult invention and slow progress, when left wholly to the rude efforts of uninstructed genius.

In experience, ages elapsed before they arrived at any considerable perfection.—These arts we have it in our power to communicate to the savages; and by being early introduced among them, would contribute greatly to their advancement towards polished manners.

These are the means which appear to me most proper to be employed to bring the Indians to the knowledge and enjoyment of the blessings of civilization.

Let a plan be contrived that will embrace the whole of these objects—To instruct them in religion—to regulate the institution of marriage—to introduce the notion of private property, of a fixed residence and agriculture—to furnish them with the instruments of art, and to instruct them in such as are most necessary to the infancy of society.

Let suitable persons be chosen and sent among the Indians, furnished with materials for the projected improvements. Let a connection be formed between them and the United States, and let it be made their interest to maintain peace with us, and cultivate our friendship.

That these objects are desirable, I believe none will deny—That they may be accomplished, we have sufficient encouragement to warrant an experiment—that the expence should deter us from attempting it, cannot be admitted—the money already expended on the war* in which we are engaged with them, would well nigh suffice to carry every arrangement I have suggested into effect. It would surely redound more to the honor and interest of the United States to civilize, than to extirpate them. The attempt is further recommended by the consideration that this is the only way to secure a permanent peace with them.

These observations are intended to excite some attention to a subject hitherto not much explored—to remove some mistakes concerning it, and to lead to more benevolent sentiments towards the Indians. They are dictated by no party, founded on no favorite hypothesis, but on general principles of human nature, and such as have served as the basis of states in former times, and are with deference submitted to the public, by their humble servant, LYCURGUS.

* *I wish not to be understood by this, to say any thing respecting the justice or policy of the war in which we are now engaged with the Indians.*

FROM THE (NEW-YORK) DIARY.

IT is a circumstance highly gratifying to every class of well disposed orderly citizens, to see that the high executive authority of the Union, is so well seconded, in his endeavors to maintain the dignity and peace of this happy country, by the Chief Magistrate of the State of New-York. This reflection arose from information received yesterday from a friend, that certain persons here, unmindful of their duty as peaceable citizens, and regardless of the consequences which might result to the community at large, from their rash conduct, had equipt for sea an armed vessel, and procured a commission from the French Minister, to cruize against, and capture the property of any of those nations who are at war with France, THOUGH AT PEACE WITH AMERICA. My informant further assured me, that as soon as Governor Clinton had sufficiently ascertained the fact, that so daring a violation of national faith was about to be perpetrated, through the madness and avarice of a few individuals, with a vigilance becoming his station, and a decision which has frequently marked his character, he ordered the ship to be arrested, and caused those persons who had entered on this unwarrantable enterprize, to be confined.—This prudent and spirited conduct of our Governor, I conceive, entitles him to the thanks of the people of America, and in a particular manner, demands the respectful acknowledgments of the citizens of New-York. Many respectable persons in Philadelphia, sensible of the delicate situation of this country, relative considered with the powers at war, have expressed to the President of the United States, their approbation of that Proclamation, on which the present act of our Governor is founded. I submit therefore with all deference to the citizens of New-York, whether an address to his Excellency Governor Clinton, expressive of our resolution to aid him if necessary, by every means in our power, to preserve the reputation of the city, and to maintain inviolate the neutrality proclaimed, and to declare our entire approbation of the manner, by which he has been pleased to put a stop to an act, at once so unadvised, audacious and illegal. A CITIZEN.

From the BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY.

MESSRS PRINTERS,

I WISH through the medium of your useful paper, to communicate to the public the following humane and heroical action of a young man of my acquaintance. It reflects much honor on the young man; and is highly interesting to every generous heart, particularly to the members of the Humane Society.

On the evening of Sunday, 6 negroes, viz. 3 men, 1 boy, and 2 women, were in a canoe on the river Sassafras; suddenly the canoe sunk. Only one of the poor unhappy negroes could swim so as to save his life. The other five must inevitably been drowned, but for the noble exertions of Mr. Samuel Councell, who, with several others was providentially on board a vessel, which lay in the river, in sight of the canoe when she sunk. This young man was the only one of the whole company, who through humanity and feeling for the unfortunate blacks, braved all danger to relieve them. He at the dreadful sight slipt off his coat, jumped overboard with the rest of his clothes and shoes on, swam to their assistance, and saved 4 out of 5, viz. 2 men and 2 women. The boy was drowned; he never emerged, and could not be found. Mr. Councell nearly lost his life in this undertaking. He laid the 2 men on the canoe which was keel uppermost. Whilst employed in effecting this, the 2 women who were almost drowned, seized him by the shirt, and dragged him under water. But he found means to disengage himself, then catching them again, he held them up with one hand, and with the other seized the canoe; remaining in that position till two other canoes came to his assistance, and carried him with his trophies, safe on shore. The authenticity of this may be depended on. *A Constant Reader.*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IT has hitherto been the practice of this Seminary, as it was all along the practice both of the Old College and of the Old University, to examine the several rolls, once a week;—and on every such occasion, to levy fines, except where corporal punishment was to be inflicted, on such of the Students, as, during the preceding week, had been either late in their attendance, or absent altogether, at any particular session:

But, this practice, however good the design with which it was instituted, was found to be attended with some inconveniences. The collection of so many petty fines was both troublesome and degrading to the Professors. Neither, after all, could the imposition of these fines be expected to produce the desired effect: for, if considerable, they operated rather as a tax upon the parents, than as punishment on the boys; and, if inconsiderable, were but too apt to be disregarded.—And, as to corporal punishment, the the infliction of it so frequently, and in so public a manner, could not but tend to wear out that ingenuous sense of shame and regard to character, which it is one greatend of education to cherish and promote:

At a meeting, therefore, of the faculty, held April 18, 1793, it was unanimously resolved,

"That all fines and corporal punishments for attending late, or being absent altogether, at any particular session, shall be abolished:

And, secondly, that, on the first Wednesday of every month, there shall be held a meeting of the several professors and tutors, for the purpose of examining the general roll, and comparing their several particular rolls; when, an accurate statement of the attendance and behavior of each student during the preceding month, shall be made out, and presented to his parents or guardians."

The faculty conside, that by thus extending, as it were, the authority of parents and guardians, there will be the less need for the exertion of other authority; and that the apprehension of this *monthly notice* will be found to have at least as much influence on the minds of their pupils, as the apprehension of the weekly fines and punishments were found to have formerly.

Published for the information of the parents and guardians of the students and scholars at the University:

By order of the Faculty;

WILLIAMS ROGERS, *Secry.*

Philadelphia, June 11, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.

BARON ARMFELDT, the Swedish Ambassador in Italy, has resigned all his military appointments.

The departure of Count Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador, will speedily take place: and this Nobleman will speedily be succeeded by Count Romanzow, hitherto Minister of the Empress at Frankfort.

Besides the regiments which lately received orders to march, that of Jonkoeping, consisting of 1100 men, has received orders to hold itself in readiness.

This circumstance, to which may be added the continual passing of couriers between this city, Copenhagen and Petersburg, gives us reason to conjecture, that some grand projects are planned.

The armament at Carlscrone is shortly to be increased.

His Majesty was accepted as a Free Mason, on the 22d inst. in the Grand Lodge of this city: the Duke Regent presided as Grand Master.

The Duke Regent, to give a token of his esteem to Sir Sidney Smith, an Englishman, who served as Col. in our fleet during the last war, has determined to send as a present to Sir Sidney, a masterly portrait of Charles XII. painted by Professor Kraft.

DANTZIC, April 2.

In consequence of the preliminary capitulation agreed on between our Magistrates and Lieutenant General Von Baumer, the Prussian troops took possession of the gates and advanced works of this fortress on the 27th of March.

During this surrender, a part of the garrison of Dantzic revolted. Supported by the mob, they took possession of the inner ramparts, and discharged their cannon and small arms at the Prussian troops.

The insurrection was quelled in a few hours, with the loss of 14 men killed on both sides.

The apprehension of the ring-leaders, and other salutary regulations, have effected a complete restoration of tranquility.

We have nothing to fear even from the surrender of the city itself, which is to follow in a few days, because the guns have been removed from the under ramparts, and the Polish garrison is completely disarmed.

The Royal commission is daily expected from Berlin, for the purpose of making fresh civil and commercial regulations.

PARIS, April 8.

The posture of affairs on our frontiers is hourly becoming more and more encouraging. Dumourier is nearly abandoned, and the different corps of the northern army are rapidly organizing into an invincible phalanx. The traitor in his flight had a narrow escape from the fire of several battalions; his horse was killed under him, and one of his aid de-camps fell by his side.—All the heavy artillery is returned safe to Valenciennes, and all the provision, stores and ammunition to Douay. The fortified towns on the frontier are in the best possible state of defence against the attacks of any force whatever, and in a very short time, from the exertions that are making, will be proof to the most obstinate siege, and provided with every necessary for a great length of time; while the enemy are in an exhausted country, and must bring every breakfast they make some hundreds of miles. Thus, it is to be hoped, the check that treason has effected on us, will only serve in the end to disgrace the traitors who perpetrated it; and it will be no small advantage to the republican cause, if this event cures the French of their extravagant idolatry for individuals, and that silly propensity to enthusiastic admiration of their leaders, upon every transient gale of success. Ignorant or ill disposed people do our cause immense harm, constantly spreading alarms and apprehensions on the state of our affairs, which have a fatal effect at a distance. Recruiting is going on rapidly, and discipline enforcing. Our enemies well know that France can never fall but by an ill-directed application of its strength. On the 6th instant, after evacuating Malines, an immense value of property arrived safe into Douay, to say, 90 pieces of cannon, 7,500 musquets of the first quality, 2,000 pieces of small cannon with firelocks, 3,000 lbs. wt. of copper, a vast quantity of artillery implements, and lastly a mortar that was burst in the bombarding of Lisle, which the new commissioners on the frontiers have ordered back to that place, in the name of the representatives of the nation, which in their opinion will be a most acceptable present to the people of Lisle, whose firmness and courage once saved the republic, and will save it again.

LONDON, April 19.

The Count D'Artois is arrived at Peterſburgh, where the Empreſs has lodged him in her palace, given him a houſhold guard, &c.

The city of Liege has paid the contribution of 600,000 florins, of which ſum the Prince of Saxe Cobourg has ſent 76,000 dollars to the Duke of Brunſwick.

The Fernigs, two female warriors, and Aids-de-Camp to Dumourier, have followed the fortunes of that General.

The Count de Merci is every day expected in London on a ſecret embaſſy from the Emperor — The ſending this gentleman at the preſent criſis, while there is an Imperial Miniſter at our Court, occaſions a good deal of conjecture among politicians, as to the object of his miſſion.

It appears probable that the Count de Merci's embaſſy to this Court, is on one or other of theſe motives; or probably on both :—

To arrange the plan of operations of the army under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York: and whether it is to act ſeparately, or under the orders of the Prince de Cobourg; or 2dly, what is ſtill more likely, to negociate with our miniſtry, whether in caſe the French Netherlands are reduced by the Auſtrian forces, the Emperor ſhall be allowed to retain poſſeſſion of theſe after the war.

The conqueſt of the French netherlands will enſure that of the Province of Picardy.

When the Duke of York ſailed for Holland, his orders were to remain at a ſmall diſtance from the place of landing, to obſerve the motions of the Dutch. If they did not ſhew ſtrong ſymptoms of vigour and reſolution, it was not judged expedient to riſk the ſacrifice of the Guards to the defence of an ally, who were ſuſpected of inactivity in their own cauſe. On a ſagacious enquiry, the Duke found that Dort had ſcarcely 200 men to defend it. He concluded, that if Williamſtadt ſurrendered, the former could not prevent, in its weak ſtate of defence, the enemy from marching to Rotterdam. Uſing, therefore, a diſcretion in which, perhaps, the fate of Holland depended, he marched to garriſon Dort; a meaſure which inſpired the gallant defenders of Williamſtadt, and had an electrical effect on the councils and conduct of the Dutch.

On the 6th of April the members of the Sovereign Council of Brabant were reinſtated with great ceremono in all their functions.

On this occaſion, the Count de Metternich Winnebourg, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majeſty, addreſſed them in a long and a very popular diſcourſe, in which he promiſed "to revive the happy reign of Maria Thereſa; but he at the ſame time recommended that they would abjure the ſpirit of party, and make a liberal and inſtantaneous proviſion by way of indemnity for ſuch Citizens as had evinced their attachment to the Conſtitution."

After this, his Excellency ſhewed himſelf at the balcony to the people, by whom he was received amidſt the moſt joyous acclamations.

Of Engliſh now at Paris, are Mr. Merry the poet, Miſs H. M. Williams, Mr Stone, Tom Paine, &c.&c.

Dampierre, the French General, reſided ſome time in England, and was known as the devoted enamorata of the Dowager Lady R—d—n. He was the firſt Frenchman who made a voyage in a balloon, at Lyons, ſome years ſince.

It is ſaid, that when the deputies of the convention were ſent to M. de Gaſton, the leader of the inſurgents of Brittany, demanding of him, whether he had taken arms for or againſt the republic, he replied, "If I had conducted myſelf like thoſe who have ſent you hither, I ſhould have had you hanged up inſtantly, without any form of trial; but I will not thus diſgrace an honorable cauſe; we have only taken arms to purge France of the villains who deſpoil her, and we will not lay them down till theſe ſhall be deſtroyed. Depart inſtantly, and inform the tyrants of Paris, that the heads of the municipal officers and adminiſtrators, which are in our hands, ſhall anſwer for the ſafety of thoſe perſons attached to our cauſe, whom the convention have put in fetters."

Were a foreigner to enter any of our places of public amuſement, he would conſider us as the moſt proliſic nation on earth. There is not a female of eleven to a tabby of ſixty, who does not appear in the different ſtages of pregnancy; but how would it ſurprize a ſtranger to be told, that this ſtrange appearance of future population proceeds totally from—the Staymaker.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the ſitting of the 11th inſt. the following addreſs was preſented, in the name of the ſection des Halles:

"Citizens! we are come to ſpeak truth to you; we truſt you will not make it neceſſary for us to ſpeak to you again. Hitherto our petitions lie buried in thoſe committees, where the guilty fit for the purpoſe of deceiving you with artful reports; when an honeſt man wiſhes to claim your attention, his voice is drowned.

"We come this day to preſent you with a petition from the 48 ſections, which is expreſſive of the wiſhes of all France. Hear us then for the laſt time. The nation is wearied; it is tired with beholding perfidious repreſentatives; it wiſhes that the traitors ſhould be given up to the ſword of the law. Had you puniſhed Dumourier when he permitted the Pruſſian deſpot to eſcape in the plains of Champaigne: Had you not protected the faction which ſeconded the projects of that traitor, you would not this day hear the people of Belgia and Liege accuſing the French with barbarity. Roland has been guilty of a thouſand faults; yet he lives to concert new crimes. Look which way we will, traitors preſent themſelves to our view. Our armies are commanded by Generals and Officers named by Bournonville. The tribunes judge none guilty, but ſet them at liberty. Twenty times you have promiſed us a preciſe law againſt ſtock jobbing, yet no law for that purpoſe is yet enacted. Are you then the protector of monopoliſts; or do you hope that the people by the knowledge of their grievances will demand of you a maſter? No! the people will periſh if it muſt be ſo, under their miſeries, but they will not periſh without firſt ſeeing the deſtruction of all intriguers.

"You have ſent into the departments the moſt patriotic commiſſioners, by which means we now perceive a corrupt majority deciding the fate of France. Unfortunate country! You wiſhed to call forth thoſe who could defend you, and have named thoſe who live but to injure you!

"We demand, 1ſt, A decree of accuſation againſt Roland. 2d, That the adminiſtration of the poſt-office be renewed. 3d, That all guilty deputies be decreed in a ſtate of accuſation, &c. Men of the Mountain! It is to you we addreſs ourſelves; ſave the republic. If you imagine you have not force enough to accompliſh the taſk, we truſt you will have courage to tell us ſo, and we will undertake the care of our Saviour."—[*Applauſes from the Mountain followed the reading of this addreſs.*]

Danton demanded that honorable mention ſhould be made of it. A tumult enſued. The Preſident put on his hat; and Danton addreſſing himſelf to the *Valley*, ſaid, "*You are all villains!*"—[Applauſes from the Mountain and the Tribune.]

Petion ſaid that the addreſs from the ſection des Halles tended to diſſolve the Convention, and to confide the ſafety of the republic to a party, who breathed nothing but robbery and murder. Behold, cried he, how they inflame the people! [Tis you who inflame them, exclaimed many voices.] Petion concluded by demanding, that the Preſident and Secretary of the ſection des Halles be ſent to the bar; that they ſhould declare the names of thoſe who had ſigned the addreſs, and in caſe they avow the ſignatures, that they be ſent to the revolutionary tribune.

Danton—"It is inconteſtibly true that you have no right to expect more wiſdom from the people than you yourſelves ſhew. May not the people experience a patriotic delirium? Is not this tribune itſelf, become an amphitheatre for gladiators? Have I not been beſet and threatened? Conſider the nature of the paſſions which ſhould agitate a great people during a revolution; Conſider yourſelves, and pronounce. This is the ſpecies of argument I addreſs to Petion, and which I have often before offered to the Convention. If you deliberate on the addreſs of the ſection des Halles, deliberate likewiſe on that of Marſeilles. Recollect that the law ſhould be the ſame, whether to protect or to puniſh. Inſtead of amuſing yourſelves in the rectifying of political errors, labor for the conſtitution and the happineſs of the people.

"I demand the previous queſtion."

After a violent debate, Petion's motion was adopted.

Cambon from the Committee of ſafety, propoſed that Monge ſhould be removed from his place, as the Miniſter of Marine, and that Dalbaret ſhould be appointed to ſucceed him. Decreed unanimouſly.

The Aſſembly decreed, 1ſt, That, to the number of counter-revolutionary attempts, the provocations to the re eſtabliſhment of royalty ſhould be added.

2d, That the Executive power do forthwith give the neceſſary orders, conformable to the law of the 7th of the preſent month, that the criminal tribunal of the department of the north, ſhould ſend, without delay, to Valenciennes, and to the other places in the juriſdiction to which they belong, to be there judged definitively, all arrangements againſt thoſe who ſought the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty, or were guilty of counter-revolutionary commotions, and to pronounce againſt them the puniſhments decided by the law of the 10th of March laſt, and in the forms preſcribed by the law!

3d, The criminal tribunals of all the departments of the Republic are equally charged to proceed in the ſame manner.

APRIL 12.

On the propoſition of Cambon, from the committee of public ſafety, the Convention decreed, "That provocations to the re-eſtabliſhment of Royalty is another counter-revolutionary crime; and thoſe found guilty of it ſhall ſuffer death. 2. That the ſame puniſhment ſhall be inflicted on every individual who ſhall vary the price of merchandize becauſe ſold for aſſignats. 3. The exportation of gold or ſilver from the territory of France, beſides the puniſhment now ordered by law, ſhall be further puniſhed by a fine of not leſs than 2000 livres. 4. Every perſon who ſhall refuſe to take aſſignats in payment, ſhall be forced to it, and be ſubject to a fine to the amount of double the ſum refuſed.

La Haye read a letter by which it appeared, that on the 22d of March, Egalite paſſed through Sez under the name of Fecamp, who is one of his ſtewards. He aſked the landlord, at whoſe houſe he put up, whether Egalite was beloved in that Canton, and whether the people would like to ſee him King. From thence Egalite went to Alencon, and a few days after there was a violent inſurrection at that place.

The Convention decreed, that four Commiſſioners ſhould be named, by nominal appeal, to go to Sez, and find out the track of Egalite's journey; to take depoſitions, and bring the guilty before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

On the other hand it was announced, that the rebels were maſters of the iſland of St. Gilles and Noirmontier; were in great force on the road leading to Nantes; and that a detachment of National infantry, deſtined to protect a convoy of proviſions, had halted in a town, in order to plunder it, when they were taken by the rebels, and made priſoners with their convoy.

In the ſitting of the 13th, a letter was read in the National Convention from Gen. Cuſtine; in which he complains very bitterly of the contradictory orders he has received, and of the want of diſcipline in the French armies. He tells the Convention that nothing can ſave the Republic, but to place the whole executive power in the hands of one man; that if the Convention will entruſt *him* with that power, he will undertake to ſave the Republic; if it will not, he deſires to have his ſucceſſor appointed. Differing from Dumourier, he obſerves, that ſhould a King be proclaimed, he will inſtantly emigrate from the country.

DUBLIN, April 10.

The progreſs of philoſophy, liberality, and union, was laſt night evinced here in a manner which muſt affect every patriotic mind with the moſt pleaſing emotions.—On account of the Catholic bill having received the royal aſſent, very ſplendid and general illuminations took place in almoſt every houſe occupied by a Proteſtant over the city.

Notwithſtanding the happineſs this ſpectacle, as well as the cauſe of it, muſt have afforded the Catholics, they with a dignified modeſty, which does them the higheſt honor, exhibited no public mark of rejoicing whatever.

Some contemptible hacks, taking advantage of the occaſion, wiſhed to deprive the Proteſtants of the honour which this act reflects upon them, by aſcribing it to another motive, viz. That of joy on account of the vile ſtory of Dumourier's tergiverſation—but this muſt appear evidently abſurd as a ſet of Right Hon. Gentlemen, high in the confidence of adminiſtration; enemies to Catholic emancipation (particularly one near the Caſtle) had their houſes gloomy as Erebus.

April 20. Of all the forms of government, the Ariſtocratical is moſt to be dreaded. In a deſpotic monarchy, the dangers and inconvenience may be always ſeen and avoided; but the other is a maſked battery, which in a moment overturns the liberty of the ſubject—unprepared and unreſiſting. It can be maintained only by ſubordination, perjury, ſpies, informers, ſecret impriſonments, ſecret executions, rack and tortures; beſides, once in two or three centuries, the firſt might poſſibly produce an Auguſtus or a Titus, but whoever heard of a virtuous Ariſtocracy?

Died at Cottage, near Longford, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Charlotte Brooke, daughter of Counſellor Brooke,* a young lady, the brilliancy of whoſe genius could only be equalled by the purity of her piety. In her, Ireland has loſt an ornament, and the widow and the fatherleſs a friend. Her "Reliques of Iriſh Poetry" are well known to all lovers af elegant literature, and her "School for chriſtians" will ever hold a diſtinguiſhed rank among thoſe books which are beſt calculated to promote the truth of the Goſpel. In the edition of her father's works, which ſhe publiſhed in 1792, ſhe has raiſed a monument to his genius, and to her filial affection. At paſſage, Mrs. Judith Parker, aged 100 years.

* Author of the Fool of Quality, &c. &c.

GRENADA, May 2.

Monday the ſhip Calipſo, of 40 guns, belonging to commodore Malvo's ſquadron, arrived here on private buſineſs, the nature of which has not tranſpired. She ſailed again on Tueſday night.

The la Firme, of 74 guns, now commanded by Monſ. Malvo, paſſed by this day, running cloſe in ſhore, accompanied by the ſchooner mounting 16 guns, which was here a few days ſince.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) May 21.

Major General the Honorable Thomas Bruce, at preſent in Barbados, is, we are told, appointed commander in chief of his Majeſty's troops, in the Leward Iſlands, in the room of major Gen. Guyter, who, it is ſaid, intends for England, the beginning of July, where he will receive thoſe marks of honor and attention, which his late valiant conqueſt of Tobago entitle him to.—We are alſo informed that Col. Myers, is appointed Quarter-Maſter-General.

United States.

AUGUSTA, May 11.

On Friday the 10th inst. Mr. Peter Geredeaux, one of the party which went out under the command of Col. Stewart, from Liberty County, in purſuit of a party of Indians who had taken away nine negroes from Mr. Smith, was killed by theſe Indians, over the Alatamaha; four of Col. Stewart's party, among whom was the unfortunate young gentleman above-mentioned, having left the main body in order to return, were fired on, when Mr. Geredeaux fell and was ſcalped—Col. Stewart returned on hearing the report of the gun, but could not diſcover the ſavages.

Laſt Sunday morning, the Poſt-rider was thrown from off his horſe, about 50 miles below Auguſta. The horſe ran about 5 miles through the woods, and although tracked from the road to the place where he ſtopped, the mail which was dropped could not be found; however diligent ſearch was made that and the next day—It is to be apprehended ſome diſhoneſt perſon muſt have taken up and concealed it, from the hope of reward.

CHARLESTON, June 3.

The Grand Inqueſt for the diſtrict of Charleſton, for the May ſeſſion, 1793, preſent as a grievance and oppreſſion, the practice of magiſtrates receiving fees from perſons proſecuting offences and injuries, on behalf of the ſtate; as it may tend to a prevention of redreſs, and the due adminiſtration of juſtice, unleſs thoſe who are injured (many of whom can ill afford it) can have redreſs free of expence: and recommend that this preſentment be laid before the legiſlature and publiſhed.

JOHN MITCHELL, Foreman.

BOSTON, June 8.

Yeſterday the Circuit Court of the United States opened in this town: When the Hon. Judge Wilſon delivered to the Grand Jury, a Charge, replete with the pureſt principles of our Government, and highly indicative of his legal reputation. After the Charge, the Rev. Dr. Thacher addreſſed the throne of Grace, in prayer.

ALEXANDRIA, June 8.

Meſſrs. Printers,

HAVING obtained a copy of the circular letter from the department of the Treaſury, reſpecting the ſhips of war and privateers of France, I ſend it to you for publication—By giving it a place in your paper, you will probably prevent much miſconception and miſrepreſentation. I muſt confeſs that I feel no ſmall degree of indignation to ſee many people wantonly cenſuring the conduct of the Executive in this inſtance, being at the ſame time entirely unacquainted with every circumſtance that gave riſe to it, and of every principle upon which it is juſtifiable. They are eternally inſiſting upon a ſtrict neutrality, and appear to poſſeſs no definite conceptions of the true meaning of the term. Would it be an obſervance of the principle of neutrality, with reſpect to France, to diſregard a treaty at the very firſt occaſion which could poſſibly demand an obſervance of it? If France had never been engaged in war, the 17th end 22d articles would have been uſeleſs. But as the period has arrived, which calls for the execution of the engagements ſtipulated in thoſe articles, would it not amount to an unequivocal declaration of war with France, to reject the validity of them.

I think it would be proper to publiſh the two articles in queſtion—After which I ſhall be much ſurprized to ſee one man of ſolid underſtanding diſapproving of a rigid adherence to them on the part of America. A. B.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treaſury Department, May 30, 1793.

SIR,

IT being the opinion of the executive, that there is no general law of the land, prohibiting the entry and ſale of goods captured by foreign powers at war—and conſequently that ſuch entry and ſale are lawful; except in caſes where a prohibition is to be found in the treaties of the United States—

It becomes the duty of this Department to make known to you, that the ENTRY of veſſels captured and brought into our ports by the ſhips of war and privateers of France, and of their cargoes, is to be received in the ſame manner, under the ſame regulations, and upon the ſame conditions, as THAT of veſſels and their cargoes which are not prizes—One of theſe conditions is, of courſe, the payment or ſecuring the payment of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandiſe imported, and on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels.

But the ſame privilege will not extend to any of the other belligerent powers, being contrary to the 17th and 22d articles of our Treaty with France. I am, &c.

Art. 17. It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges: nor ſhall ſuch prizes be arreſted or ſeized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places ſearch the ſame, or make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes, but they may hoiſt ſail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew; on the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if ſuch ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed, that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible."

"Art. 22. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King, nor citizens of the ſaid United States, who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate in enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatſoever to exchange their ſhips, merchandiſe, or any other lading; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the next port of that prince or ſtate from which they may have commiſſions."

NORFOLK, June 5.

At a meeting of the ſtanding committee of the REPUBLICAN SOCIETY of Norfolk and Portſmouth, on the 3d of June, 1793,

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the DECLARATION, compriſing an expoſition of the ſentiments and principles upon which this Society has been formed, be publiſhed in the Norfolk Papers.

DECLARATION.

"WE, the underſigned citizens, declare as our unalterable opinion, that the bleſſings of a juſt, mild, and equitable government can only be perpetuated by that pure ſpirit of Republican vigilance to which (under favor of the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe) we owe our preſent political eaſe, tranquility and happineſs.

"That the *inattention* which many of our fellow-citizens diſcover towards the deareſt rights, privileges and immunities of freemen, is to us matter of ſerious concern and regret.

"That the excellence of a mild repreſentative government (affording an example of the happineſs of equal liberty) will excite jealouſies in the minds, and be painful in the ſight of tyrants and their abettors: it does therefore behove men, who are experiencing the bleſſings of freedom, to be ever on the watch to guard againſt the machinations of thoſe enemies to mankind.

"That the imaginary ſecurity into which we have been lulled, by our remote ſituation from the combined deſpots of Europe, *and other conſiderations*, may have the moſt fatal tendency; if not to deſtroy our independence as a nation, at leaſt to ſap the foundation of that glorious fabric upon which our liberties reſt—— *our free and excellent conſtitution.*

"That it becomes Republicans at all times to ſpeak their ſentiments freely and without reſerve; but more particularly at this alarming period when we behold the Tyrants of the world combined, and every engine of deſpotiſm employed in making a grand effort to cruſh the infant ſpirit of freedom, recognized by our brethren of France; whoſe virtuous exertions (in a cauſe ſo lately our own) we cannot as men, and as Republicans, behold with indifference, or contemplate without a mixture of ſympathy and admiration.

"That it is a truth, not leſs notorious than it is to be lamented, that in the boſom of our country we have men whoſe principles and ſentiments are oppoſed to all free governments, and that ſuch are juſt objects of ſuſpicion.

"That ſtrongly impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, we have conceived it to be our *intereſt*, but more particularly our *duty*, to form this Aſſociation, for the purpoſe of ſtrengthening the bands of Union, and of cheriſhing republican ſentiments, manners, morals and affections."

NEW-YORK, June 11.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Ann and Catharine, Capt. Pearce, in 39 days from Newry. She brings *no* newſpapers—the Captain having given them *all* to the Captain of a Britiſh veſſel, whom he ſpoke with at ſea, bound to London, from which port ſhe had been 18 months.—Capt. Pearce ſtates that he paſſed through a fleet of 30 ſail, of Engliſh veſſels, in the Iriſh channel, with 12 regiments on board, who were deſtined to make an attack on Britanny, to favor the ariſtocratic party in France.

Philadelphia, June 15.

L'EMBUSCADE.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the frigate, to a gentleman in this city, dated New-York, June 11, 1793.

"MY FRIEND,

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that we left the Capes of Delaware on the 7th inſtant, bound on a cruize, and on the 8th took the brig Catharine, from Jamaica bound to Philadelphia.

"We had no ſooner manned our prize, than we ſaw a large ſhip to leeward, and gave chace, but ſoon diſcovering that ſhe was a large two decker, put about; and night coming on, loſt ſight of her.

"On the 10th, as we were ſtanding in for the land, at two o'clock in the morning, ſaw two lights, which we immediately gave chace to, and when within gun ſhot, found them to be two large ſhips at anchor in 10 fathoms, with each a light on her poop—and as we kept ſilent, and they did not appear to ſee or hear us, we continued cloſe in ſhore, and at 5 o'clock we ſaw another large ſhip about 2 leagues to leeward—ſhe gave chace to us. We judged her to be a forty gun ſhip, and knowing there were five men of war on the coaſt, and two within ten leagues of us, did not think it prudent to engage her. At 11 o'clock we anchored before the city of New-York."

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 11.

"The Embuſcade arrived here yeſterday and ſaluted the city with 15 guns, which was returned from the battery. She was chaſed in by two Engliſh ſhips of 40 and 50 guns, who, I hear, are determined to cruize off the coaſt till ſhe goes out again.

"Several ſcuffles have taken place in this city between the Engliſh and French ſailors."

A gentleman who left New York on Monday morning laſt, gives us the following account of a recent tranſaction in that city:—A ſmall veſſel had been within a few weeks fitted out in the port of New-York, ſaid to be intended on a trip to Charleſton, and not till within a few hours of her ſailing did ſhe aſſume the appearance of a privateer. On Saturday evening, between the hours of nine and ten, ſhe took in her guns and ammunition. The mayor being informed of the circumſtance, communicated it to the Governor, when they both, with laudable zeal, and accompanied by ſome officers of the peace, purſued the veſſel, which had ſet ſail, overtook her and brought her back. Our informant ſaw her under a guard, as he croſſed the North-River.

M. BLANCHARD will repeat his experiment with the Parachute, for the laſt time, on Monday next, at ½ paſt 6 o'clock in the evening, at his Rotunda in Cheſnut-ſtreet. Tickets, at half a dollar, may be had at Mr. *Oellers'* Hotel.

The daily papers announce the completion of the Subſcriptions to the Bank of Pennſylvania—The citizens having taken all the ſhares allotted to them, amounting to 2000.

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey has adjourned to meet again at Trenton in October next.

At the Theatre in Charleſton, S. C. the ſum of 3061. 13s. 3d. was received for the benefit of the Orphan-Houſe in that city.

The Corporations of the cities of Trenton and Burlington, and the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church of New-Jerſey, have preſented Addreſſes to his Excellency Richard Howell, Eſquire, on his election as Governor of that State.

The grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern Diſtrict, held at Savannah, April term, 1793—have preſented as grievances, 1ſt, The non-compliance of the Creeks with the articles of the treaty made with them at New-York—2dly, That no partial aſſumption of that State's debts has taken place, as an equivalent to place her on a footing with her ſiſter States, in the general aſſumption—3dly, The numerous Banks of the United States; as they may in time create an undue influence, repugnant to republican principles—4th, The deciſion of the Supreme Court in a queſtion relative to the liability of the State of Georgia to anſwer an action commenced againſt her by an individual of another ſtate.

All the ports of the French Weſt-Indies are open to American veſſels.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the diſtrict of German-Town, Roxbury and Briſtol the 6th inſt. ſundry reſolutions were paſſed, expreſſive of their diſapprobation of acts of incorporation, eſtabliſhing private companies for cutting canals, and making Turnpikes at the expence of private property. A committee was appointed to draft a petition to the Legiſlature praying a repeal of ſuch parts of ſaid acts as are unconſtitutional, &c.

The plan for making the road through German-Town to Cheſnut Hill, a Turnpike Road, was negatived by this meeting.

The brig Betſey, Capt. Byrd, from St. Marks, and laſt from Savannah, in 9 days, brings further accounts of the incurſions of the Indians into the ſtate of Georgia, and that the militia were all on ſevere duty. General Jackſon with his uſual ſpirit and patriotiſm, had marched out with a ſtrong party to repel the ſavages.

By paſſengers arrived here from Cape-Francois, in the brig Hiram, we learn that on the 24th of laſt month and two days following, a violent earthquake was experienced in that town which had done conſiderable damage to the houſes. The fountain in the *Place d'Armes*, a ſolid fabric was by its violence thrown down and deſtroyed. When the brig ſailed, the 25th, the weather portended further miſchief.

The Wilmington, Jeffries, is arrived at Wilmington from Belfaſt, with upwards of 400 paſſengers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 7

"The Federal Judges have, this day, delivered their opinion upon the great queſtion of Britiſh debts, which was unanimous for the payment. Griffin and Iredell were for ſubſtantiating the payments of paper-money into the treaſury:—Jay was of a contrary opinion, and the latter gave one of the moſt able deciſions I ever heard delivered—and, to diſintereſted perſons, I conceive ſatisfactory and concluſive."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Trinidad, to his friend in this city, dated May 18.

"As to political news here, Tobago was taken by the Engliſh ſome weeks ago, as no doubt you will have heard before this reaches you.—The American veſſels are permitted to an entry for twelve months from the capture, and are only allowed to carry off rum for a remittance, perhaps molaſſes, yet moſt eſtates diſtill it.—St. Lucie, from report, is likewiſe captured, and I ſuppoſe the ſame regulations.

"Martinique is likewiſe attacked—as yet no account of capture. The French parties in that iſland are carried to an extravagant length: burning and deſtroying each other's property, and giving a bounty of two Joes to Negroes, to bring in their maſter's heads. Eleven ſhips of Engliſh men of war are anchored at ſome of the out-bays, and it will be a happy circumſtance for them, in their preſent ſituation, to be captured. The 74 gun ſhip and frigate under French colours, that lay for a conſiderable time in this harbor, ſet out with an intention of joining the Engliſh fleet, as report ſays: That orders from England arrived by the Packet, that the commanders and other officers were to be received into the Britiſh ſervice, at the ſame rates and regulations as the Engliſh ſhips of the ſame ſize, are at preſent: yet the commanders and others, from a ſpirit of revenge, which at preſent, in their unhappy diſputes, are without bounds; and I ſuppoſe, with the hope of eſtabliſhing the white flag at Martinique for the heirs of their unfortunate monarch, attacked the iſland of themſelves, and report ſays, got cut to pieces: at leaſt, a great number of lives are loſt, and ſet that terrible devaſtation on foot, of deſtroying property, and giving a bounty to Negroes, to deſtroy their maſters and family.—Such is the preſent ſituation of the French in the windward Weſt-India iſlands! How they are at St. Domingo, &c. you are better informed than we are."

Mr. William D. Peck, of Kittera, (N. H.) Mr. Oliver Everett, of Dorcheſter, (Maſſ.) Rev. James Freeman, of Boſton; and the Hon. Fiſher Ames, Eſq. are elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Maſſachuſetts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Calculating the probability of ſucceſs to the Republic of France as connected with their paper money—the chance in their favor is nearly as fifty to one compared with the ſituation of the United States of America, when *old Conti* was at more than 100 for one.

Some recent Decrees of the National Convention of France bear a ſtrong reſemblance to the tender laws which took place in ſeveral of the States in this Union—particularly that which ſays that no addition to the *ſpecie* price ſhall be demanded if the article is paid for in aſſignats—another which *forces* aſſignats into circulation.

Time and experience afford the only cure for many prejudices and errors, which oppoſe the progreſs of works of general utility—it is not to be wondered at that novel enterpriſes ſhould excite ſuſpicions in the minds of many perſons in this young country, when it is well known that ſome of the moſt beneficial projects ever conceived by human ingenuity have been put in jeopardy by the miſconceptions of uninformed perſons in Europe.

Many inſtances in point might be mentioned.—The celebrated Arkwright's cotton mill was preſerved from deſtruction by civil and military interpoſition. Experience however has wrought an aſtoniſhing alteration in the minds of the moſt ſceptical—and the people have realized that *private* emolument may be combined with PUBLIC and GENERAL benefit.

How many ſerious leſſons are delivered by the tongue of experience, and enforced by the pen of inſpiration.

"Put not your truſt in Man, nor in the ſon of Man."—appears of late to have extorted credit even from Infidels.

It is become a crime to doubt the infallibility of party—but it is a very great weakneſs to be ſtrenuous in anticipating the mortifications of time and experience.

Finis coronat opus. Is the Bank, the Funding Syſtem, the Exciſe and Revenue of the Union to be annulled? O by no means, ſay the writers and holders forth againſt the adminiſtration of the government.—That would be very bad—What is done muſt not be undone. What end is to be obtained by the furious war waged againſt theſe meaſures of the national legiſlature? Not to repeal them, ſay the wranglers. Is it then merely to vent bad paſſions—to indulge rage and malice that this fruitleſs clamour is raiſed? Or is the pretence that they mean to reſpect what is done and eſtabliſhed, a mere trick to lull the friends of order and public faith into a ſupine neglect? Are ſo many million calumnies invented and circulated and ſuch unremitting induſtry exerted to get the power of the government into their hands in order to ſpare the obnoxious ſyſtems when they ſhall have them at mercy. Thoſe who are weak enough to believe this deſerve to take the conſequences.

AN EPIGRAM.

Of Generals don't tell me, of York, and ſuch boys;
Nor of Howe—though I mean not their laurels to taint;
The General I'm ſure that will make the moſt noiſe,
If the war ſhould go on—is GENERAL COMPLAINT.

(London paper.)

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Diana,	Kean,	Cape-Francois
Snow Alexander,	Le Mair,	New-Orleans
True Love,	Maxfield,	Charleſton
Brig Fidelity,	Hercourt,	New Orleans
Harmony,	Dunphy,	Port-au-Prince
Perſeverance,	Stokes,	Norfolk
Betſey,	Bird,	Savannah
Sloop Maria,	Ratoon,	Amboy
Dolphin,	Kenty,	Virginia
Thomas & Sally,	Mitchell,	do.
Ranger,	Willbur,	N. York
Gov. Bagie,	Darrel,	St. Martins
Schr Mary,	Croker,	Boſton
Delaware,	Davis,	N. Carolina

PRICE OF STOCKS.

per Cents,	17/7
3 per Cents,	9/10
Deferred,	10/2
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	7 per cent. adv.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES, are requeſted to take notice, that the fourth and laſt payment is due, and muſt be made on or before the 13th day of July next, either to the Caſhier of the United States Bank Office of Diſcount and Depoſit at New-York—the Caſhier of the Bank of New-York—the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia—or John Bayard, Eſq. in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.—And that the ſhares of all perſons neglecting to make ſuch payment, and the monies by them previouſly paid, will then be forfeited for the common benefit of the ſaid ſociety.

That the ſubſcriber is duly authorized to make the requiſite indorſments upon the certificates of ſhares, and that books of tranſfer are opened at his office in Front-ſtreet.

NICHOLAS LOW.

New-York, June 12, 1793. (epii3i)

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

NATURAL HISTORY.

MR. RUSSELL,

MANY literary as well as political advantages have accrued to the United States, and to those of New-England more particularly, since the adoption of our present happy form of government. The various philosophical institutions, founded within a few years in this Commonwealth, have laid a broad foundation for improvement in science and arts. Among others, that of *Natural History* begins to flourish with us. The recently established *Agricultural Society* bids fair to amplify and spread this useful and delightful study. *Botany*, that beautiful hand maid of Physic, so much neglected by the antients, has been successfully addressed by the Europeans, and from present appearances, will be as profitably pursued by their descendants, the Americans. We know that our vegetable kingdom is ample and interesting, and believe that the treasures hid in the earth are invaluable; but for want of persons skilled in Mineralogy, these recesses of curiosity, wealth and pleasure, have not been entered, and we remain dependent on foreign countries for riches that are actually under our feet—The celebrated Dr. Lettsome, of London, impressed with a sense of the advantages which would accrue to this country from searching the earth for ores, and other fossils, has generously sent a noble collection of minerals to our University, to serve as standard specimens.—This collection will form the richest cabinet of minerals in the United States. It contains a great variety of specimens of iron ores found in England, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and other places. As a great variety of copper ores, from different parts of the world. The same may be said of the specimens of lead and tin.—To these are added the specimens of semi-metals, and others variously mixed and compounded. There is besides a fine collection of salts, and saline earths, from Transylvania, which would be considered very complete, in any cabinet in Europe. There are, moreover, a great number of spars, curious christalizations and petrefactions, amounting in the whole to above 500 specimens.

This noble donation may be more extensively useful, than some would perhaps at first imagine.—The importance of agriculture is confessed by all—but agriculture could not exist without mineralogy; for although it may be true, that every thing for the support of life is continued with unceasing circulation from the upper layer of earth, it is nevertheless as true, that from the bowels of it, labour draws all her tools, agriculture the chief of her support, commerce her riches, and the fine arts their materials.

The philosophers of Europe, expect much from us, in the department of Natural History, from a belief, that no country is so happily situated and circumstanced as America, for the promotion of that useful branch of science. One of the most celebrated philosophers in England, a character as eminently distinguished in the line of Natural History, as famous in that enterprise which set bounds to navigation, and whose name with that of Cooke's will be remembered by future ages with grateful admiration, writes thus to one of our Cambridge Professors—"Nothing can give greater pleasure, to your fellow-labourers here, who cultivate the vineyard of science, than the assistant endeavors of their fellow-workmen in America. We were brethren before the commencement of the unnatural war, which made a separation between us—and I hope the men of science in both countries will be the first to renew the claims of consanguinity which have been for a while suspended; and regardless which might take the lead in promoting useful knowledge, join their hands heartily in aiding each other's progress.—I hope you will be wise enough to adhere to the government, under which your community flourishes.—May peace continue with you forever; and may harmony between you and us, be unbroken, whatever calamities Providence has in store for us."

NEW-YORK, June 7.

CITIZEN HAUTERIVE, Consul from the Republic of France, at New-York, having presented to the Governor of said State, an exequator, under the seal of the United States, and signature of the President. The same is now published at the request of the said Consul, for the information of all whom it may concern.

New-York, June 6, 1793.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern,

THE Citizen HAUTERIVE, having produced to me his commission as Consul from the Republic of France at New-York, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the (L.S.) Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President.

TH: JEFFERSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *proposes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union, or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than SIX *papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.*

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

FOR SALE,
1360 *Acres of excellent*
FARMING or TOBACCO
LANDS,

LYING in the county of Amherst, in the state of Virginia, on one of the principal branches of James-River, within six miles of the latter, from whence it is navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen.

Besides the advantages of these lands, for the farmer or cultivator of tobacco, they are supposed, from a small though successful experiment made by the late Col. Chiswell, to contain an abundance of metals, which, if not of a *precious* (as has been *even* supposed) are certainly of a very valuable kind. The better however to ascertain this fact, and place the purchaser on a safe footing, in so hazardous a business, as all those subterraneous researches, without the utmost certainty of an abundance of the desired ore, are supposed to be, every reasonable and necessary assistance or indulgence will be rendered those inclined to make the experiment, as well as every other necessary information given by the printer of this Gazette in Philadelphia, or

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Charlottesville, Virginia.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York; and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

☞ THE Post-Masters and other persons who may collect Subscriptions for the *Gazette of the United States*, on the terms proposed in the address published in our last, are requested to forward their orders for the papers by the first of November next.

Philadelphia, June 12.

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

It is further resolved, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this state, and in the *Gazette of the United States*, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1790.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Amount of the Face £	s.	d.
Sept. 25.	Sharpo Champlin,	*on demand.*	41	1	5
	Prince Case	do.	11	18	2
	Stephen Charles	do.	30	9	10
	John Brown	do.	12	1	4
	Cæsar Cady	do.	51	2	10
	John Okey	do.	43	19	11
Oct. 14.	John Reed	do.	31	4	0
	John Horsley	do.	29	0	6
	William King	do.	22	19	5
16.	Prince Sayles	do.	38	11	10
	Bristol Arnold	do.	38	9	6
	Cæsar Rose	do.	36	12	8
	Cudge Champlin	do.	40	11	10
	Jack Greene	do.	40	8	6
18.	Joseph Tanner	do.	48	7	10
	Cato Vernon	do.	20	3	3
	Daniel Sharpe	do.	30	11	3
	Prince Randal	do.	38	11	0
	Joshua Dick	do.	29	19	7
	William Negro	do.	29	5	0
23.	Joseph Hall	do.	39	12	5
	Benjamin Sprague	do.	39	10	0
	Peter Harris	do.	38	14	6
28.	Stephen Aldrich	do.	22	14	2
	William Mac Call	do.	35	8	0
	Prince Childs	do.	27	12	2
	Leicester Wheeler	do.	19	2	4
	Pat Hackmet	do.	25	14	0
	Abraham Smith	do.	24	14	8
	John Thomas	do.	41	10	8
	Jack Warden	do.	31	0	2
	John Bristol	do.	33	18	11
	Benjamin Reed	do.	32	4	8
	Cato Bannister	do.	27	2	7
	Nathaniel Wicks	do.	20	8	5
	Benoni Hathaway	do.	36	17	5
	Evan Evans	do.	28	7	2
	Joseph Merry	do.	32	8	7
	Pero Greene	do.	28	16	9
Nov. 5.	Benoni Hunt	do.	40	5	0
11.	Cato Brown	do.	37	5	7
	Africa Burk	do.	27	2	9
	London Slocum	do.	23	8	11
	Jack Minthorn	do.	27	2	9
13.	Tibbet T. Hopkins	do.	41	13	8
17.	Jacob Ned	do.	40	0	10
	Boston Wilbour	do.	42	7	10
	Tony Phillips	do.	27	3	0
	Ephraim Rogers	do.	6	2	3
	Robert Goreham	do.	41	0	10
24.	Robert Howland	do.	39	3	9
	James Singleton	do.	21	15	0
	James Cross	do.	35	4	6
	Cato Stanly	do.	21	0	10
	John George	do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal	do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power	do.	19	4	9
	Benedict Aaron	do.	75	10	8
	Cæsar Shelden	do.	22	18	7
	Cæsar Wesel	do.	17	17	9
	Scipio De Wolfe	do.	19	14	10
	Bristol Luther	do.	18	2	3
	John Hussey	do.	28	11	5
Dec. 2.	Benjamin Sweet	do.	6	0	2
	Silas Mawney	do.	28	15	4
	John Willson	do.	9	0	4
6.	James Mac Sparrow	do.	28	16	3
11.	Cato Bourse	do.	6	10	2
	Prim Gardner	do.	7	11	3
	Joseph Wilkey	do.	18	4	8
	Cornelius Draskill	do.	18	4	8
	Pero Finch	do.	69	7	6
	Dublin Briggs	do.	17	4	8
	Bridget Stake	do.	19	16	11
	Edward Easterbrooks	do.	16	4	1
	Cuff Arnold	do.	5	10	3
	Prime Clarke	do.	53	16	6
	John Mc Donnal	do.	12	4	7
13.	George Robbins	do.	21	0	11
	John Morris Obrien	do.	25	19	2
	Prince Brown	do.	41	17	11
	Solomon Mathews	do.	83	5	6
	Tack Sisson	do.	40	7	8
	Newport Greene	do.	35	3	7
	Ebenezer Cæsar	do.	11	6	8
	John Elliot	do.	21	0	3
	Reuben Thorp	do.	23	0	2
	Thomas Randall	do.	24	11	2
	Thomas Durfee	do.	22	11	6
	Daniel Hammon	do.	29	0	5
	Richard Hopkins	do.	45	3	0
	Henry Hazard	do.	25	3	3
	Levi Cole	do.	9	4	11
	Allen Southworth	do.	18	19	3
	Richard Allen	do.	74	18	10
Dec. 23.	William Chadsey,	*on demand.*	13	9	0
	Ichabod Simmons	do.	4	1	1
	John Brown	do.	11	19	4
	John Gavit	do.	16	16	4
	William Ackman	do.	42	18	0
	Jack Coddington	do.	7	10	4
	Cæsar Gardner	do.	8	12	7
	Toby Coyes	do.	71	17	10
	John Willson	do.	63	16	5
25.	John Gavet	do.	66	6	1
	John Garrison	do.	57	15	3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers who performed the service, to whom the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives or attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General-Treasurer.

Newport, May 14. 1793. 3w

THE MEMBERS OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Are desired to take Notice,

THAT the Constitution requires Payment of *One Dollar* on each Share, on the Second Monday (the 8th Day) of July next, on Penalty of Forfeiture of the Money already paid.

Such Stockholders as have not made their second Instalment, are informed, that Payment will be received at the Company's Office, No. 119, South Front-Street, either on or before the said Day, as they may find it most convenient.

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

June 8. 1793. eod8j.

CIRCULAR LETTER,
OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Respectfully addressed to every Gentleman of Science in the Continent and Islands of America.

SIR,

A SOCIETY has lately been instituted in this State, called the HISTORICAL SOCIETY; the professed design of which is, to collect, preserve and communicate, materials for a complete history of this country, and accounts of all valuable efforts of human ingenuity and industry, from the beginning of its settlement. In pursuance of this plan, they have already amassed a large quantity of books, pamphlets and manuscripts; and are still in search of more: A catalogue of which will be printed for the information of the public.

They have also encouraged the publication of a monthly pamphlet, in which is given the result of their enquiries, into the natural, political and ecclesiastical history of this country. It is requested that you would contribute to its value and importance, by attention to the articles annexed. The Society beg leave to depend on your obliging answer to these heads of inquiry, when leisure and opportunity will permit.

Your letters addressed, free of expense, to the subscriber, will be gratefully received, and duly noticed in the Society's publications; and you will have the satisfaction of contributing to the general stock of knowledge, with which they hope to entertain the public.

In the name, and by order of the Society,

JEREMY BELKNAP,
Corresponding Secretary.

Boston, in Massachusetts, Nov. 1, 1792.

Articles on which the Society request information.

1. The time when your town or city was incorporated; its Indian name; when the settlement began; whether it was interrupted, and by what means; to what Colony or County it was first annexed; and if there have been any alterations, what they are, and when made.

2. The exploits, labours and sufferings of the inhabitants in war; particular accounts of devastations, deaths, captivities and redemptions.

3. Divisions of your town or city in parishes and precincts, or the erection of new towns within the former limits.

4. Time of gathering churches of every denomination; names of the several Ministers; the times of their settlement, removal and death; and their age at the time of their death.

5. Biographical anecdotes of persons in your town, or within your knowledge, who have been remarkable for ingenuity, enterprise, literature, or any other valuable accomplishment; an account of their literary productions, and if possible, copies of them.

6. Topographical description of your town or county, and its vicinity; mountains, rivers, ponds, animals, vegetable production; remarkable falls, caverns, minerals, stones, fossils, pigments, medicinal and poisonous substances, their uses and antidotes.

7. The former and present state of cultivation, and your thoughts on farther improvements, either in respect to agriculture, roads or canals.

8. Monuments and relicks of the ancient Indians; number and present state of any remaining Indians among you.

9. Singular instances of longevity and fecundity from the first settlement to the present time.

10. Observations on the weather, diseases, and the influence of the climate, or of particular situations, employments and aliments, especially the effect of spirituous liquors on the human constitution.

11. Accurate bills of mortality, specifying ages and casualties, the proportion of births and deaths, and the increase or decrease of population.

12. Accounts of manufactures and fisheries, and thoughts on the farther improvement of them.

13. Modes of education, private or public; what encouragement is given to schools and colleges, and what is done to advance literature; whether you have a social library, what is the number of books, and of what value.

14. What remarkable events have befallen your state, county, town, or particular families or persons, at any time.

P. S. The Corresponding Members of this Society are requested to transmit to the Corresponding Secretary, any historical information of which they may be possessed, respecting any part of the American Continent and Islands, together with printed acts and journals of Assemblies and Conventions, whether civil or ecclesiastical. And the Society will gratefully receive from them and from all other persons whatever, any books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps or plans which may be useful in forming an historical collection—and any natural or artificial productions which may enlarge the Museum.

The Library and Museum are deposited in an apartment of Faneuil Hall. *Any person* desirous of making a search among the books or manuscripts, may have access to them under such regulations, as may be known by applying to any one of the members.